DYK, Vaclav, C.S.Z (Brno, Czechoslovakia, ul. Palackeho 1.)

Economical importance of parasitoses in fishes in Cezechoslavakia
Wiad parazyt 7 no.4/6:802-807 '61.

1. Katedra Parazytologii Wydz, Weterynaryinago, Brno.

DYK, V.

Seasonal invasion and daily rhythm of the juvenile images of the tick Lipoptena cervi. Biologia 16 no.2:138-144 '61.
(EEAI 10:8)

1. Katedra parasitologie a invaznich chorob Veterinarni fakulty VSZ[i.e. Vysoke skoly zemedelske] Brno.
(TICKS) (LIPOPTENA CERVI)

DYK, Vaclav
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Professor, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Affiliation: Brno

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XI, No 6, 1961, pages 206-207.

Data: "The Development and Present Tasks of the Veterinary Parasitology."

GPO 981643

[redacted]

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: /not given, but see p. 33, this journal/

Source: Jena, Angewandte Parasitologie, Vol II, No 2, Aug 1961, pp 44-48.

Data: "The Development of the Parasitic Fauna of the Moufflon in the CSSR and its Relationship to other Wild Animals and Pasture Animals".

[redacted]

DYK, V.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: DVM

Affiliation: Department of Parasitology, Veterinary Faculty, Graduate School of Agricultur. (Katedra parazitologie veterinarni fakulty VSZ /Vysoke skole zemedelske/Brno

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol 11, No 9, Sept 1961; pp 333-334

Data: "Ticks in Hunting and other Field Work Dogs"

DYK, V.
KOLAR, Zd.

GPO 981643

DYK, Vaclav
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Prof DVM

Affiliation: /Brno

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol 11, No 10, Oct 1961; pp 393-394

Data: "Overgrowth of the Hoofs in Game Animals"

DYK, V.

(14)

Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XII, No 4, April 62
Copyright: None

1. "Law on the Veterinary Care," Vaclav KOUBA, MVDr [Doctor of Veterinary Medicine], C.Sc. [Candidate of Sciences], Prague; pp97-100.

2. "Immunization of Calves With a Modified Virus of Aujezsky Disease," Rastislav SKODA, Med. vet. [Veterinarian], Bratislava; pp 101-102.

3. "Prevention of Diseases in Fish in the Large-Scale Production Plans for Fisheries," Prof. Vaclav DYK, MVDr, Dr. Sc. [Doctor of Sciences], Brno; pp 102-105.

4. "Methemoglobinemia of Farm Animals," Michal BARTIK, C. Sc., Dr, Docent, Kosice; pp 106-107.

5. "Semen Collection from Boars, Practical Remarks," Jiri VRANKA, MVDr, Vyskov; pp 108-111.

6. "Irregularity in Umbilical Cord as a Reason for Abortus or Obstetric Complications," Z. VLCEK, MVDr, Brno; pp 112-113.

7. "Importance of Biological Control of Incubation," Zdenek DUBEN, MVDr, Havlickuv Brod; pp 114-117.

8. "Novelties in Farm Technology," Ales WERTHEIMER, MVDr, Pelhrimov, p 117.

9. "Air-Conditioning in Delivery Rooms for Sows in the Pelhrimov Okres," Ales WERTHEIMER, MVDr, Pelhrimov; pp 117-118.

10. "Bleeding Device in Poultry Slaughterhouses," Rudolf ULMANN, MVDr, Prisovice; pp 118-119.

11. "Insurance Contract No 0707," Vaclav HUDECEK, MVDR, Prague; pp 119-122.

12. "Veterinary Requirements for Meat Export from South America," Jaroslav CERVENKA, MVDr, Jihlava; pp 122-124.

13. "Kitchen-Salt Poisoning in Cattle," Jozef ILLES, MVDr, and ZOLTAN RACZ, MVDr, Nitra; pp 124-126.

14. "Competition in the Veterinary Service to Celebrate the Twelve Congress of the Communist Pa ty of Czechoslovakia," pp 2 and 3 of cover.

15. "Awarding the Title of the Brigade of Socialist Labor in the Veterinary Research Institute CSAZV [Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved; Czechoslovak academy of Agricultural Sciences] (Vyzkumny ustav veterinarni, CSAZV), Brno-Medlanky; pp 2 and 3 of cover.

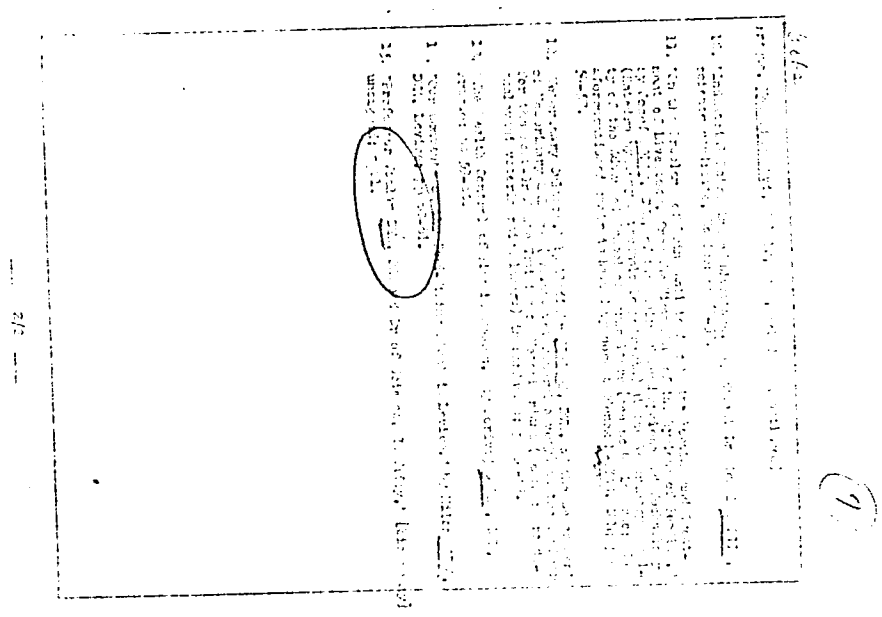
1/1

DYK, Vaclav

Parasitic diseases in fish of economical importance in Czechoslovakia. Wiadomości parazyt., 7 no.4/6:802-807 '61.

1. Katedra Parazytologii Wydz. Weterynaryjnego, Brno.
(FISH parasitol)

DYK, Y.



DYK V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DYK, V., Prof.,DVM., Dr of Sc.

Brno

Prague, Veterinarstvi, No 3, 1963, pp 105-108

"Active Interest in Prevention of Parasitism in Game Animals."

DYK, Vaclav, prof. dr. DrSc.

Institute of Biology in Tihany on Balaton Lake. Vest ust zemedel 11 no. 7:276-277 Jl '64.

DYK, Vaclav, prof. dr. DrSc.

Scientific research at the Higher School of Agriculture in Brno.
Vest ust zemedel 12 no.4:167-170 '65.

1. Prorector in charge of the Scientific Research at the Higher School of Agriculture, Brno.

DYK, Vaclav

Deviations in the invasion intensity of hosts of a certain fish population. Biologia (Bratisl) 20 no.6:411-416 '65.

The invasion of the gastrointestinal tract of the trout by Crepidostomum farionis. Ibid.:417-422

1. Katedra parazitologie a invaznich nemoci, Oddeleni pro nemoci ryb, Veterinarni fakulty vysoke skoly zemedelske v Brne.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DYK, Vaclav, Prof. MVDr, DrSc.

No affiliation given

Brno, Veterinarstvi, No 3 [March] 1967, pp 135-137

"Academician Oto Jirovec's 60th birthday."

DYK, Vatslav, prof. (Brno, Chekhoslovakiya)

Grayling in Carpathian rivers. Priroda 47 no.10:105-107 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Carpathian Mountains--Grayling)

DYK, Vatslav, doktor, prof. (Brno, Chekhoslovakiya)

Color variation in trouts. Priroda 52 no.6:107 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Brusturanka River--Trout) (Color of fishes)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DYK, Vyclav, Prof. MVDr, DrSc.

Brno

Brno, Veterinarstvi, No 11, November 1966, pp 495-496

"State of knowledge concerning helminths in ruminants and wild animals and the prospect for helminthosis inhibition in them."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DYK, Vaclav, Prof., MVDr, DrSc.

No affiliation given

Brno, Veterinarstvi, No 12, December 1966, pp 568-570

"From the scientific laboratories of the Veterinary Faculty of the Brno Higher School of Agriculture."

DYKA, S.

The Party-economic conference in the Institute of the Meat Industry. p. 43.
(Gospodarka Miesna, Vol. 8, No. 7/8, July/Aug 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

DYKACZ, R.

DYKACZ, R.

"Department of Mining in the Silesian Polytechnic School." p.400.
(PRZEGLAD GORNICZY. Vol.10, No. 12, Dec. 1954. Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4.
April 1955. Uncl.

DYKACZ, R.and others.

Mining in the German Democratic Republic,,p. 45. (PRZEGLAD GORNICZY, Stalinogrod, Vol. 11, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

DYKACZ, Roman; MARKIEWICZ, Eugeniusz

Development of the basic technical-economic standards in mining units requiring more or less labor respectively. Gornictwo Gliwice no.3:29-52 '61.

DYKACZ, Roman, prof. nadzw., mgr inz.

Reminiscences about Professor Jozef Galanka. Gorniwtwo Gliwice no.5:5-7 '63.

1. Katedra Budownictwa Podziemnego Kopaln, Potechnika, Gliwice.

DYKAN', M.K., inzh. (Mukachevo L'vovskoy zheleznoy dorogi)

Car utilization in freight transportation to various distances.
Vest. TSNII MPS 20 no.5:43-45 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Railroads--Freight)

SOV-19-58-2-339/552

AUTHORS: Travin, A.I.; Dykhanov, N.N. and Ugletskaya, Ye.K.

TITLE: A Method of Obtaining Ethyl Ether From Isonicotinic Acid (Sposob polucheniya etilovogo efira izonikotinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 2, p 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method of obtaining ethyl-ether from isonicotinic acid (Registration of Inventions, Class 30h, 2_{02}. Nr 111194) by etherizing the isonicotinic acid by ethyl ether in the presence of sulphuric acid, with continuous removal of water forming in the process by azeotropic distillation in the presence of benzole.

1. Ethyl ethers--Synthesis 2. Isonicotinic acid--Chemical reactions 3. Sulfuric acid--Applications 4. Water--Separation

Card 1/1

5(3)

S/019/59/000/23/067/432
D046/D007

AUTHORS: Dykhanov, N.N. and Shevchenko, Z.N.

TITLE: A Method of Obtaining Diphenyl Methane-4, 4^1-disulfamide

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 23, p 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 12q, 1_{02}. Nr 124451 (608444/31 of 26 September 1958). The above material is obtained from diphenyl methane. To simplify synthesis, the diphenyl methane is treated with chlorosulfonic acid at a temperature of 78 to 80°. The obtained diphenyl methan-4,4^1-disulfochloride is treated, by the usual means, with the excess of the concentrated ammonia water, at a temperature of 45 to 50°.

/A

Card 1/1

DYKHANOV, N. N.

5(1)

S/019/60/000/05/066/350
D003/D006

AUTHOR: Dykhanov, N.N.

TITLE: Method of Obtaining 2-Methoxy-6, 9-Dichloro-7-Nitro Acridine

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1960, Nr 5, p 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 12p, 1_{30}. Nr 126497 (627980/23 of 13 May 1959). A method of obtaining 2-methoxy-6, 9-dichloro-7-nitro acridine from 2, 4-dichloro-5 nitrobenzoic acid, para-anisidine and phosphorus oxychloride. The process is simplified by heating 2, 4-dichloro-5 nitrobenzoic acid together with para-anisidine in water in the presence of potash and soda, and subsequently treating the formed potassium of sodium salt of 4-methoxy-4nitro-5-chlor-diphenyl-amine-2-carboxylic acid by phosphorous oxychloride.

Card 1/1

DYKAN', M.K., inzhener (g. Stanislav)

Improving the calculation of railroad car turnover. Zhel.dor. transp. 37 no.73-74 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Railroads--Cars)

DYKANBAYEV, M.A.; TIKHONOV, V.V.

Decomposition of Karatau phosphorite by ammonium sulfate under thermal conditions. Trudy Inst.khim.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 10:175-180 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

TULUPOV, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; DYKANYUK, M.L., inzh.

Use of electronic computers in the planning of the work of locomotives. Vest.TSNII MPS 24 no.3:15-18 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

Z/012/62/000/001/007/007
E112/E453

AUTHORS: Formánek, Z., Dykast, J.

TITLE: An automatic transistorized recording balance for simultaneous differential and gravimetric thermal analyses

PERIODICAL: Silikáty, no.1, 1962, 113-118

TEXT: The described instrument was designed to record simultaneously, by means of two independent line recorders, differential and gravimetric thermal-analyses-graphs from a single specimen. It was constructed specially for serial work, and is simple to operate and to service. The instrument is capable of producing five complete differential and gravimetric analyses in an 8-hour day and for a temperature range up to 1000°C, with a temperature increment of 14°C/min. The change in weight is recorded by means of a germanium photo-diode and is compensated by drawing the magnetic core into the solenoid. The differential voltage is recorded by means of a system galvanometer-photodiode-amplifier, the latter having a very strong regenerative feedback at the input of the system. The instrument includes: four vertical

Card 1/5

mutually interchangeable furnaces, one thermobalance, line recorders, galvanometers, photocells, transistor amplifiers, indicators and relay control systems. The operation of the instrument is described under five main headings:
1) Control of heating. A linear increase in temperature of the system is safeguarded by maintaining a constant temperature difference of two thermocouples, one of which is placed inside, the other on the surface, of the reference specimen. The voltage difference between the thermocouples is fed to a mirror galvanometer which regulates (via a photocell, transistor amplifier and a polarized relay) a relay controlling the output of the furnace.
2) Recording of differential thermal analysis graphs. Temperature differences between the standard and the sample (measured as voltage differences between the thermocouple) are fed to another mirror galvanometer, the positional change of which is sensed by a photocell. Its signal is amplified by a transistor and the output is fed to a line recorder. The sensitivity of the system is approximately 25 times the required value and, therefore, a negative feedback is introduced.
Card 2/5

An automatic transistorized ...

3) Recording of temperature. Voltage across the thermocouple is compared with the voltage across a voltage divider tapped off by means of an Ericson step selector; thereby each step corresponded to a temperature rise of 100°C. The voltage difference is indicated by a profiled pointer; when in the zero position the pointer screens the photodiode, which is located inside the instrument behind a hole drilled into the scale and illuminated from outside. The photodiode controls the transistor amplifier and an auxiliary relay which shorts the recording instrument for about 2 sec and then shifts the selector to the next position. As the temperature increases, pulses are fed to the selector until equilibrium is reached. When the desired temperature is reached and measured, the selector switches off all the circuits and a buzzer is put into operation. Reversion of the selector to the zero position is by push button which operates a vibrating relay of a frequency of about 5 c/sec; this is automatically disconnected as soon as the zero value is reached.
4) Recording of the thermogravimetric graphs. The deflection of the balance beam is sensed by a photocell, placed in front of the

pointer to which an opaque flag is attached. In null position, the photocell is screened off by the flag. The photocell output is fed via a transistor amplifier to a feedback circuit and the recording instrument. An electromagnetic force (solenoid with permanent magnet) is used as null point restoring system. A permanent magnet rod is suspended half way into a solenoid from the weighing pan of the balance and the force acting upon it is directly proportional to the current in the solenoid and, within certain limits, is independent of the position of the magnet. The polarity of the current is so chosen that it acts against the deflection of the balance beam. The current through the solenoid is recorded by means of a compensating line recorder.
5) Placing and arrangement of sample. Standard and sample were placed in two platinum crucibles on top of each other and housed in a ceramic tube.
Two diagrams are included which show the balance assembly and the arrangement of sample and standard in ceramic tube, also a circuit diagram. There are 3 figures.

An automatic transistorized ... Z/012/62/000/001/007/007
E112/E453

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav pro hnědé uhlí v Mostě
(Brown Coal Research Institute, Most)

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1961

Card 5/5

FORMANEK, Zd.; DYKAST, J.

Recent use of electric elements for automatic thermal analysis.
Silikaty 6 no.1:119-124 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro hnede uhli v Moste.

DYKAST, Jaroslav; HEDANKOVA-VLADYKOVA, Dagmar

Discovery of ferrous dolomite at the Bilina Mazur Gorkij IT mine. Cas min geol 8 no.4:374-376 O '63.

1. Research Institute of Lignite, Most.

/

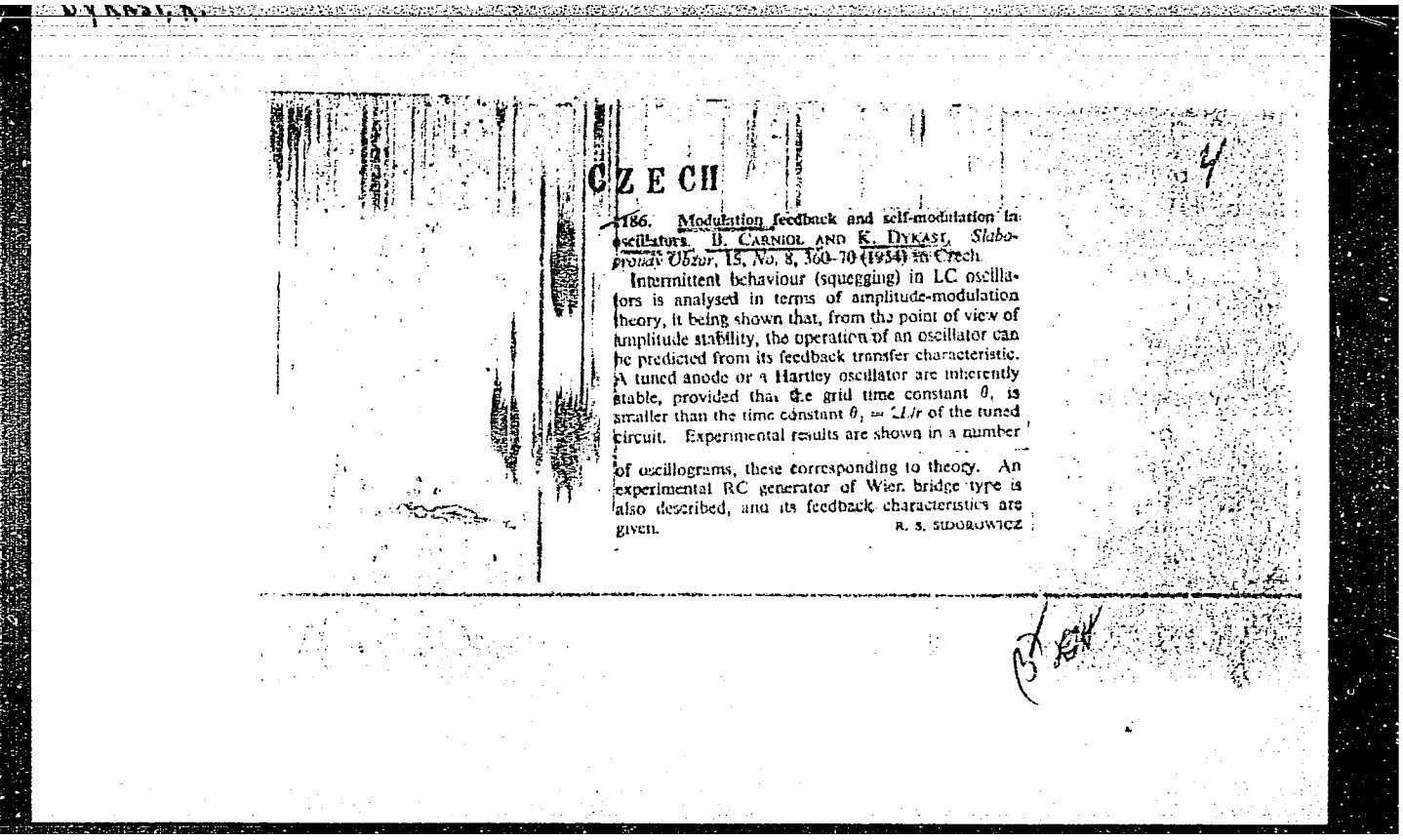
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DYKAST, J; HEDANKOVA-VLADYKOVA, D.

Research Institute of Brown Coal (Vyzkumny ustav pro hnede uhli), Most (for both)

Prague, Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 4, 1963, pp374-376

"Discovery of Iron Dolomite in Maxim Gorkij Mine No II in Bilin."



CZECH

4186. Modulation feedback and self-modulation in oscillators. B. CARNIOL AND K. DYKAST. *Slaboproudý Obzor*, 15, No. 8, 360–70 (1954) in Czech.

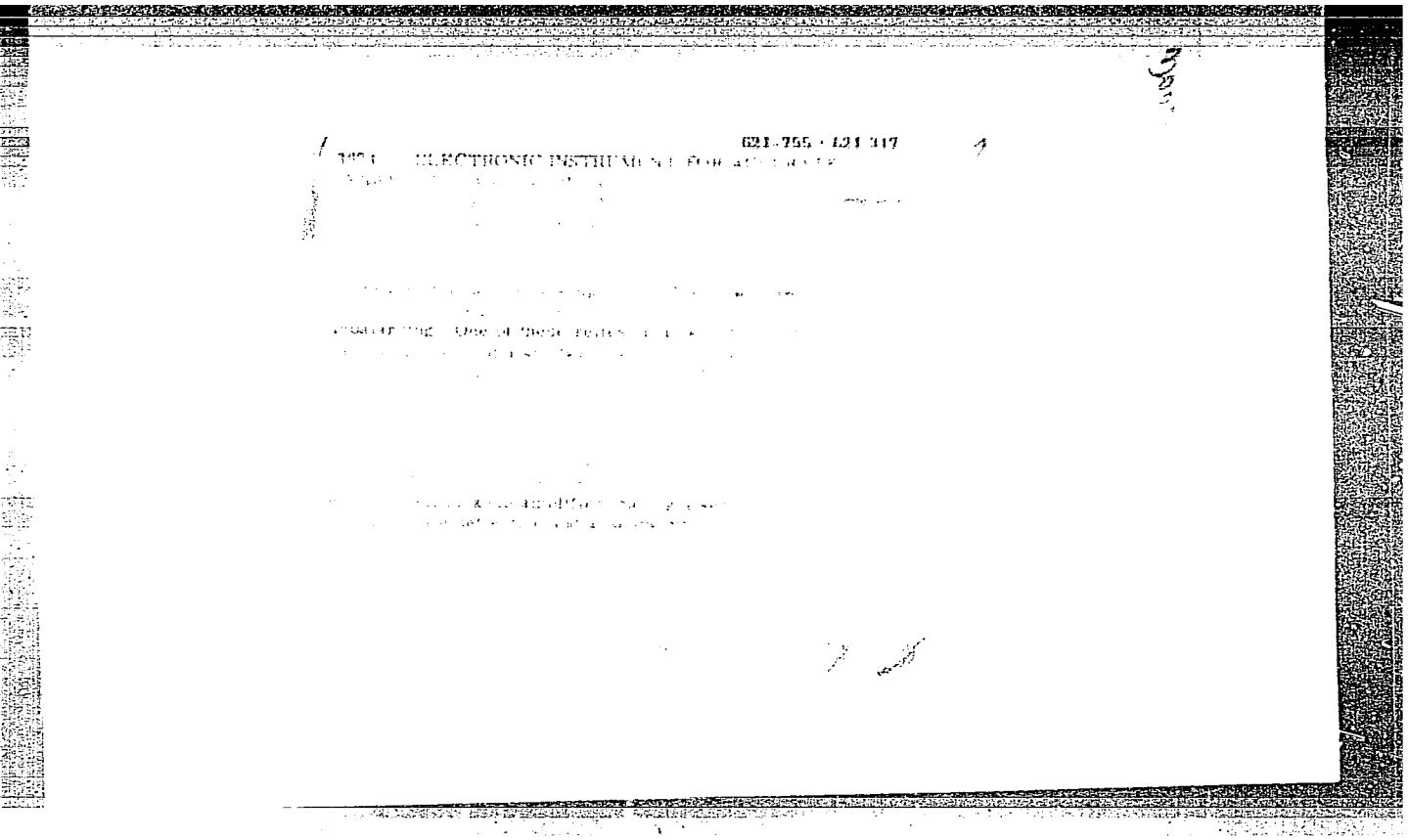
Intermittent behaviour (squegging) in LC oscillators is analysed in terms of amplitude-modulation theory, it being shown that, from the point of view of amplitude stability, the operation of an oscillator can be predicted from its feedback transfer characteristic. A tuned anode or a Hartley oscillator are inherently stable, provided that the grid time constant θ_1 is smaller than the time constant $\theta_2 = 2L/r$ of the tuned circuit. Experimental results are shown in a number of oscillograms, these corresponding to theory. An experimental RC generator of Wien bridge type is also described, and its feedback characteristics are given.

R. S. SIDOROWICZ

DYKAN', K.

Carriol, L. Choice of bandwidth for servo systems with reference to minimum dynamic and noise errors. p. 187.
[illegible], Praha, Vol. 16, no. 4, Apr. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.



L 12230-63 EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS/EEC-2 ASD/APGC Pg-4/Pk-4/Po-4/Pq-4
GG/IJP(C) S/271/63/000/004/040/045

AUTHOR: Dykast, Karel (2) 72

TITLE: A retarding element (delay line) intended in particular for computers 16

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya

S/271/63/000/004/040/045

A retarding element ....

to terminal K of pulses having the form shown in curve c, diode 39 is continuously closed, as a result of which, at output resistance 41, shunted in case of necessity by ballast resistance 42, there arise only small positive pulses (see curve e). With delivery of the signal pulse to terminal S (see curve a), there occurs discharge of the memory circuit 11; while with the appearance of the next synchronizing pulse discharge of the circuit to the primary winding of transformer 13 occurs; and transistor 20 is opened at a moment corresponding to the supply of energy in the transformer (the natural resonance frequency of transformer 13 is chosen to be several times higher than that of the pulse sequence. The opening of transistor 20 is followed by its operation under saturation condition (see dotted portion of curve e). Undesirable protraction of the rear front of the output pulse is avoided by delivery of discharge pulses to terminal K. The auxiliary transistor 40 serves for purposes of matching with the output load. There are two illustrations. I. P.

[Abstracter's note: Line sketches for figure 1 and figure 2 accompany the review].

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730004-1"

DYKHANOV, N.N

AID P - 3493

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 8/21

Authors : Grigorovskiy, A. M., N. N. Dykhanov, and Z. M. Kimen

Title : Preparation of p-chlorobenzenesulfochloride

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 6, 616-621, 1955

Abstract : The effect of temperature, of the molar ratio of the reactants, and of mixing was studied by adding chlorobenzene to chlorosulfonic acid, and vice versa. The synthesis of p-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid from the potassium salt of p-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid is also described. One table, 20 references, 11 Russian (1926-1953).

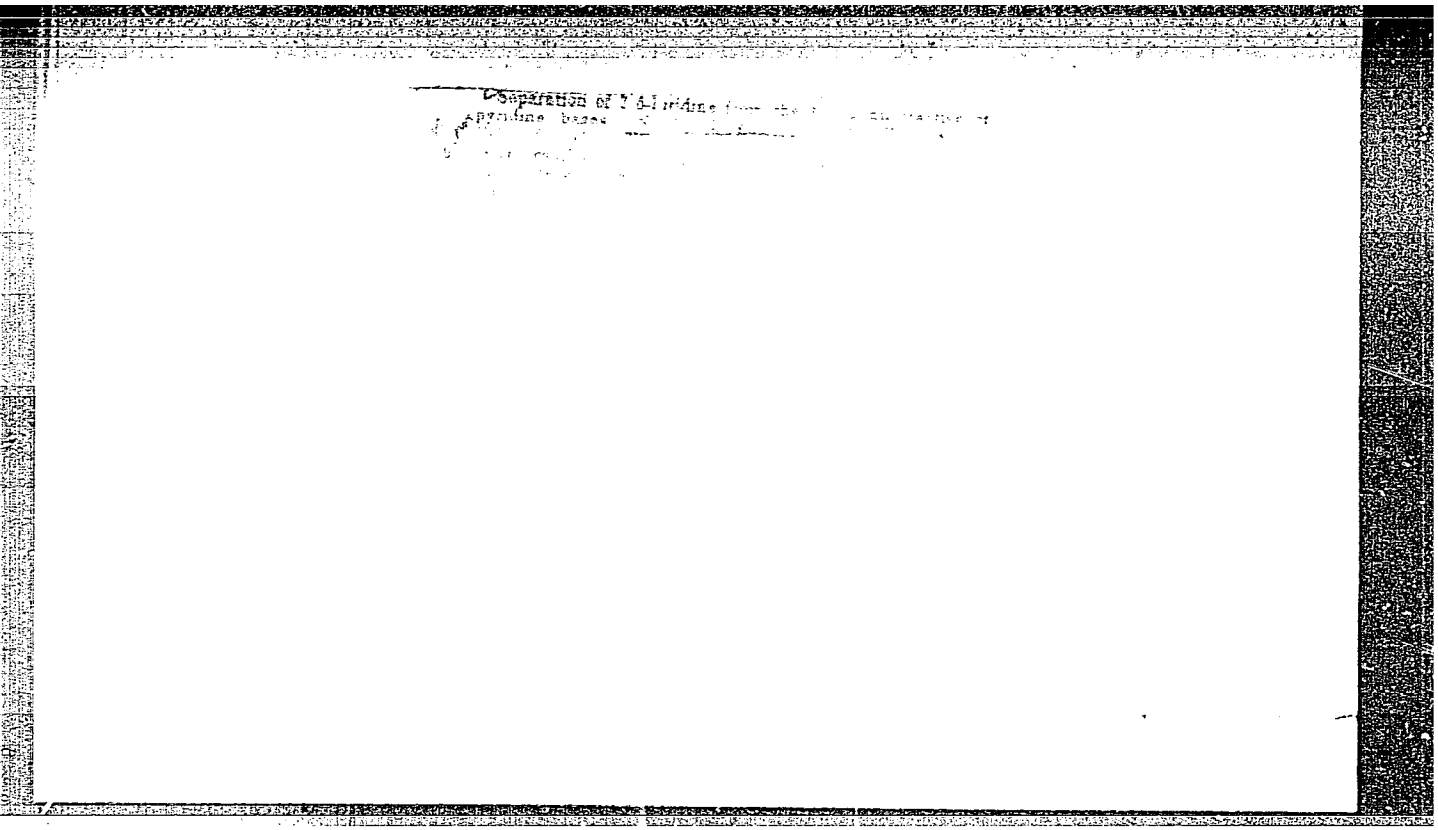
Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Chemical and Pharmaceutical Institute im. S. Ordzhonikidze

Submitted : O 31, 1953

DYKHANOV, N.N.; SIDOROVA, M.I.

Synthesis of 2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid. Med.prom. 10 no.4:11-14 O-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya Moskovskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo zavoda "Akrikhin".
(BENZOID ACID)



a greater acidity than p-chlorobenzenesulfamide. These acyl-derivatives are known to form metal salts as early as during the solution in alkali carbonate. This particular property can be utilized for the separation of the p-chlorobenzenesulfamide mixtures and its N-acyl derivative.

There are 11 references, of which 6 are Slavic

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

3-Chlorodiphenylamine. [illegible] N. Dykhanov. USSR 107,542, Sept. 25, 1957. [illegible] C_6H_4Cl [illegible] is made [illegible] react with AcNHPh and the resulting N-Ac [illegible] 3-chlorodiphenylamine sapond. M. Hosch

2

2 May

1-4E4j

1-4E3d

1-4E2e(j)

Synthesis of sulfanilamide and its derivatives from chlorobenzene. IV. Ammonolysis of *p*-chlorobenzenesulfonamide. A. M. Grigorovskii and N. N. Dykhanov. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 30, 1352-5(1957); cf. *C.A.* 52, 4538c. Substitution of a radical, X (with no components capable of arylation), for an H in the SO_2NH_2 group of *p*-$ClC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$ (I) prevents side reactions during the ammonolysis of I in the presence of Cu^+ to form sulfanilamide (II). Thus the ammonolysis of the *N*-Et, *N*-Ph, and *N*-(2-pyridyl) derivs. of I gave the corresponding derivs. of II, yield 83.7%, m. 101-2° (H_2O), yield 76%, m. 200-1° (EtOH), and yield 79-81%, m. 191-2°. A mixt. of 73.2 g. I, 150 ml. 25% NH_4OH, 12 g. $CuSO_4$, and 3 g. Cu powder heated in an autoclave 5 hrs. at 150-60° was cooled, neutralized to phenolphthalein with HCl and allowed to crystallize 2-3 hrs. The crystals were washed, dissolved in 400 ml. 4% NaOH, heated at incipient boiling 1.5-2 hrs. in a current of air, filtered, decolorized with activated C, and filtered. The filtrate was acidified with 18% HCl and the ppt. washed with 100 ml. H_2O and dried to const. wt. at 105° to yield 80% *sulfanilamide*, m. 161° (H_2O). However, ammonolysis of the *p*-[*N*-(*p*-sulfamoylphenyl)] deriv. of I gave the same by-products as I (*loc. cit.*). I. Bencowitz

DYKHANOV, N.N.

DYKHANOV, N.N.; FEDORENKO, A.Ya.; PRIYN, N.G.

Synthesis of 2,4-diphenylpyrazolidinedione-3,5 (ozadrine). Med.prom. 12 no.2:21-24 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin" i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE)

DYKHANOV, N.N., SERGOVSKAYA, V.P.

On the problem of producing phenylethylcarbinol. Med.prom. 12 no.6:25-26 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin." (METHANOL)

DELEKTORSKIY, N.V., DYKHANOV, N.N.

Organization of aminazine production at the "Akrikhin" Plant.
Med.prom 12 no.9:40-44 S '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin."
(CHLORPROMAZINE)

DYKHANOV, N.N., KOROTKINA, I.I.

Synthesis of gamma-dimethylaminopropylchloride. Med.prom. 12 no.10:40 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin." (PROPANE)

TRAVIN, A.I., DYKHANOV, N.N., UGLETSKAYA, Ye.K.

Production of the ethyl ester of isonicotinic acid. Med.prom. 12 no.11:37-38 N'58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(ISONICOTINIC ACID)

DYKHANOV, N. N.

AUTHORS: Dykhanov, N. N., Shvidko, R. I. 75-1-25/26

TITLE: The Quantitative Determination of Eusintomycin (Kolichestvennoye opredeleniye eusintomitsina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 1, pp 148-149 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Eusintomycin is the stearic acid ester of 1-paranitrophenyl--2-dichloroacetamido-propane-diole(1,3), which is also called sintomycin. It is obtained by the action of technical stearylchloride which contains free stearic acid, thionylchloride, hydrochloric acid and elementary sulfur as impurities, upon a solution of sintomycin in a mixture of dichloroethane and pyridine. In spite of a careful purification of the technical eusintomycin thus produced small admixtures of mineral chlorides, elementary sulfur and free stearic acid are present in the pharmaceutical preparation. There are 2 methods for the quantitative determination of the eusintomycin-content of the pharmaceutical preparation: one of them consists in the determination of the free and the bond stearic acid, in the second method the nitro group of eusintomycin is reduced to

the amino group with zinc and hydrochloric acid, this is then diazotized and the quantity of sodium nitrite consumed on that occasion is converted into the eusintomycin-content. Both methods are complicated and lengthy. For this reason the authors developed another quantitative method of determination of eusintomycin in the pharmaceutical preparation: Eusintomycin is first repeatedly extracted with water and the chloride in the aqueous solution determined by titration according to Volhard. Then eusintomycin is reduced with a Devarda alloy in an alcoholic soda lye. The organically bound chlorine is on that occasion converted into the alkali metal chloride and is, also according to Volhard, quantitatively determined together with the ionogeneously bound chlorine. The difference of the two determinations yields the chlorine-content of eusintomycin. From this the percentage content of eusintomycin in the pharmaceutical preparation can be determined. The quantities of the impurities can be determined according to known methods. During the elaboration of this method of determination it was found that stearic acid which is contained in the reduction products of eusintomycin disturbs the titration, because, as a surface-active substance, it promotes the formation

of stable suspensions of silver chloride and silver thiocyanate. In order to exclude this error, chloroform is added in titration. This brings about a rapid coagulation of the abovementioned silver salts, whereby a clarification of the solution to be titrated occurs. It was further noticed that colored reduction products of eusintomycin also disturb the titration. For its destruction hydrogen peroxide was added to the reaction solution. For the decomposition of the excess peroxide the authors used ferrosulfate. The test results showed that the reduction of eusintomycin with a Devarda alloy takes place quantitatively. Deviations in parallel tests did not exceed 1 %. In order to attain a complete reduction, 4 parts by weight of Devarda alloy on 1 part by weight of eisontomycin are necessary in the case of a reaction time of 30 minutes. This new method for the quantitative determination of eusintomycin as compared to the already known methods is distinguished by the fact that besides simplicity and shortness of the performance it is of a satisfactory accuracy. It can be successfully used for the production control of eusintomycin. Then follows an experimental part in which the exact course of the analysis is described.

The Quantitative Determination of Eusintomycin 75-1-25/26

There are 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: The Moscow "Akrikhin" Pharmaceutical Chemicals Plant (Moskovskiy khimfarmzavod "Akrikhin")

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 1. Eusintomycin - Determination 2. Eusintomycin - Quantitative analysis

GORLACH, G.A.; DYKHANOV, N.N.

New type of synthesis of plegicil. Med.prom. 13 no.4:35-40 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin".
(PHENOTHIAZINE)

DYKHANOV, N.N.; SHEVCHENKO, Z.N.

Synthesis of diphenyl methane-4, 4-disulfamide. Med.prom. 13 no.7:35-37 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin".
(DIBENZENESULFONAMIDE)

75(3), 17(3) SOV/80-32-4-40/47

AUTHORS: Dykhanov, N.N. and Dykhanova, A.S.

TITLE: New Synthesis of Sulfanthrol (Novyy sintez sul'fantrola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 924-927 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Up to now relatively expensive and deficient acylanilides have been used as a raw material for preparation of sulfanilamide chemico-therapeutic drugs. Grigorovskiy with his collaborators /Ref 1/ developed a method of using for this purpose chlorobenzone and n-chlorobenzenesulfoacid. The authors of this article developed a synthetic method for producing another sulfanilamide preparation, namely sulfanthrol. The method consits in the dissolving of N^1-(o-carboxyphenyl)-sulfanilamide in a small excess of 10%-aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, heated up to 90 - 95°C, then subsequent treatment by activated carbon, and crystallization by cooling to 8 or 10°C. The yield of sulfanthrol amounted to about 96% of the theoretical one. The raw material for this reaction, i.e., N^1-(o-carboxyphenyl)-sulfanilamide, was obtained by the ammonolysis of the n-(N-o-carboxyphenyl)-chlorobenzene sulfamide, with the yield of the product amounting to 73.5 to 77% of the

Card 1/2

New Synthesis of Sulfanthrol

theoretical one.
There are 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Moskovskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo zavoda "Akrikhin" (Central Laboratory of the Moscow Chemico-Pharmaceutic Factory "Akrikhin")

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1957

Card 2/2

DYKHANOV, N.N.; IVANOVA, A.I.

Synthesis of the chlorine analogue of butamide. Med.prom. 14 no.2:13-17 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin". (UREA)

DYKHANOV, N.N.

Production of ethyl and butyl esters of acetoacetic acid. Med. prom. 15 no.1:42-45 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin."
(ACETOACETIC ACID)

DYKHANOV, N.N.

Imides of aromatic sulfonic acids. Part 2: Mixed arylsufimides and their hydrolysis. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8: 2748-2751 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh veshchestv.
(Sulfimide)

DYKHANOV, N.N.

Synthesis of N,N-bis(n.-butylcarbaminoyl)diphenylmethane-4,4'-disulfamide. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2318-2320 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Benzenesulfonamide)

DYKHANOV, N.N.; SOROKINA, I.N.

Sulfurylchloride and phosphoryl chloride as chloranhydrating substances in the synthesis of ethylisonicotinate. Med. prom. 14 no.5:36-38 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Khimiko-farmetsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin".
(ISONICOTINIC ACID)

DYKHANOV, N.N.; GORLACH, G.A.; SERGOVSKAYA, V.P.

Improved synthesis of aminoacriquine. Med.prom. 14 no.6:22-26 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin".
(QUINACRINE)

DYKHANOV, N.N.; GORLACH, G.A.

Synthesis of the chloral hydrate of 10-(2'-dimethylaminoprophyl)-acridone-9. Med. prom. 15 no.8:8-10 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.

(ACRIDANONE)

DYKHANOV, N.N.

Improved synthesis of phenylethylmalonic acid diamide. Zhur.prikl. khim. 34 no.7:1588-1591 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya Moskovskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo zavoda "Akrikhin."

(Malonic acid)

DYKHANOV, N.N.; PAVLOV, L.N.

Synthesis of isonicotinoyl hydrazones of 2-acetylfuran and 2-methyl-5-acetylfuran. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.7:2205-2206 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin." (Isonicotinic acid) (Ketone)

DYKHANOV, N.N.; NIKITENKO, G.N.

Aromatic sulfonic acid imides. Part 3: Synthesis of p,p'-dihydroxybenzoyl sulfamide and its diacetate. Zhur. ob.khim. 34 no.12:4054 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov.

L 43891-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010853 UR/0286/65/000/007/0020/0020

[illegible] Ignatenov, N. N.; Roshchenko, A. I.

[illegible] for obtaining monochlormethylaryls. Class 12, No. 169502

[illegible]ten izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 20

organic material, chemical reaction, monochlormethylaryl, carbon tetrachloride

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining monochlormethylaryls by chlorinating methylaryls with N-chloramides in a medium of an inert [illegible] as carbon tetrachloride, or in an excess of chlorinating matter. [illegible], N-chloroarylsulfamides are used as N-chloramides. The process may be conducted in the presence of benzoyl peroxide.

[illegible] Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, [illegible]nnykh materialov i osobo chistykh [illegible] veshchestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals, Scintillating Materials, and Pure Chemical Matter)

Card 1/2

L 43891-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010853

SUBMITTED: 18Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 cc

DYKHANOV, N.N.; KOROTKINA, I.I.

Synthesis of a-diethylaminopropiophenone hydrochloride.
Med. prom. 15 no.6:22-23 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin".
(PROPIOPHENONE)

ROSHCHENKO, A.I.; DYKHANOV, N.N. [Dykhanov, M.N.]

Synthesis of N-haloarylsulfonimides with predominantly bactericidal properties. Farmatsev.zhur. 19 no.1:15-18 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

L 42329-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010856 UR/0286/65/000/007/0027/0027

AUTHORS: Dykhanov, N. N.; Kikhteva, V. I.

[illegible] for obtaining n-chloranisole. Class 12, No. 169536

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 27

TOPIC TAGS: chloranisole, sulfuric acid, copper chloride, organic material, chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining n-chloranisole by chlorination of n-anisidine employing consecutive treatments with mineral [illegible] hydrochloric acid solution of a copper salt. To simplify the process [illegible] the yield of the desired product, a dilute solution of sulfuric [illegible] as the mineral acid, and boiling hydrochloric acid solution of copper [illegible] is used as a hydrochloric acid solution of a copper salt. The end [illegible] is continuously removed from the zone of the reaction.

[illegible] Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, [illegible] materialov i osobo chistykh [illegible] (All-Union Institute of Single Crystals [illegible] Pure Chemical Matter)

Card 1/2

L 47329-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010856

SUBMITTED: 11Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GO

[illegible] 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DZHIVANOVA, A.B.; KONOVALOVA, M.Ya.; KOSTENKO, V.I.; DYKHANOV, N.N.

Study of organic electrets. Part 1: Hydrazides of aromatic sulfonic acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.5:831-833 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov.

DYKHANOV, N.N.; ROSHCHENKO, A.I.

Imides of aromatic sulfonic acids. Part 4: Oxidation and reduction of benzenesulfimide derivatives. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:270-272 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

L 11395-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) AT/RM
ACC NR: AP7003651 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1368/1372

AUTHOR: Dzhidzhelava, A. V.; Konovalova, M. Ya.; Kostenko, V. I.; Dykhanov, N. N.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals, Scintillation Materials, and Especially Pur Chemical Substances (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

37

TITLE: Research in the field of organic electrets. II. Synthesis of N'-acylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides and their electret effect

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1368-1372

TOPIC TAGS: electret, organic synthetic process, hydrazine derivative, aliphatic carboxylic acid

ABSTRACT: By the reaction of arylsulfohydrazides with acylchlorides in dioxane at room temperature, N'-acryloyl- and N'-methacryloylhydrazides of benzene-, p-toluene-, p-nitrobenzene-, and all four p-halobenzenesulfonic acids, as well as the N'-acetylhydrazides of p-toluene-, p-chloro-, p-bromo-, and p-iodobenzenesulfonic acids, were synthesized and characterized. All the N-acylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides exhibited an ability to pass into the electret state. For all the N'-acryloyl-, methacryloyl-, and acetylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides, the surface charge of the electret and its stability with time ("lifetime") were found to depend upon the method of preparation. In addition,

UDC: 621.319.2:547.583.6:547.583.2

Card 1/2

0426 0270

L 11395-67

ACC NR: AP7003651

substantial differences between electrets of N'-acryloyl- and N'-acetylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides were observed, determined by the nature of the acyl radical. For the N'-acryloyl derivatives, the highest charge was obtained in electrets prepared from N'-acryloyl derivatives of p-nitro- and p-iodobenzenesulfohydrazides, while for the acylsubstituted derivatives, the highest charge was observed in the electrets prepared from N'-acetylbenzenesulfohydrazide, unsubstituted in the aromatic ring. The best mechanical properties (ability for [illegible]trification when heated 10-15° above the melting point, high mechanical strength) and the longest "lifetime" were manifested by electrets of arylsulfohydrazides containing unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid residues in the N'-position. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 24Apr65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 jb

DYKHANOVA, A.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; TYURINA, A.Z., red.; BRATISHKO, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Experience in the operation of shuttleless looms]Opyt raboty na beschelnykh tkatskikh stankakh; materialy. Moskva, TSentr.in-t nauchno-tekhn.informatsii legkoi promyshl., 1962. 27 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy seminar rabotnikov tkatskogo proizvodstva, 1961.
(Looms)

5(3), 17(3) SOV/80-32-4-40/47

AUTHORS: Dykhanov, N.N. and Dykhanova, A.S.

TITLE: New Synthesis of Sulfanthrol (Novyy sintez sul'fantrola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 924-927 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Up to now relatively expensive and deficient acylanilides have been used as a raw material for preparation of sulfanilamide chemico-therapeutic drugs. Grigorovskiy with his collaborators [Ref 1] developed a method of using for this purpose chlorobenzone and n-chlorobenzene-sulfoacid. The authors of this article developed a synthetic method for producing another sulfanilamide preparation, namely sulfanthrol. The method consits in the dissolving of N^1-(o-carboxyphenyl)-sulfanilamide in a small excess of 10%-aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, heated up to 90 - 95°C, then subsequent treatment by activated carbon, and crystallization by cooling to 8 or 10°C. The yield of sulfanthrol amounted to about 96% of the theoretical one. The raw material for this reaction, i.e., N^1-(o-carboxyphenyl)-sulfanilamide, was obtained by the ammonolysis of the n-(N-o-carboxyphenyl)-chlorobenzene sulfamide, with the yield of the product amounting to 73.5 to 77% of the

Card 1/2

New Synthesis of Sulfanthrol

SOV/80-32-4-40/47

theoretical one.
There are 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Moskovskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo zavoda "Akrikhin" (Central Laboratory of the Moscow Chemico-Pharmaceutic Factory "Akrikhin")

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1957

Card 2/2

S/120/63/000/001/045/072
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V.D., Grachev, N.M. and Dykhanova, A.S.

TITLE: The efficiency of film scintillators based on polytrimethyl styrene

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, Vol 8 no. 1, 1963, 163 -

TEXT: It has been shown in a previous paper that poly-2,4,5-trimethyl styrene may be suitable as a base for plastic scintillators. Experimental study of this material showed that its scintillation efficiency was higher by 50% as compared with the efficiency of polystyrene-base film scintillators. The scintillating films used in these measurements included 1% (by wt.) of 2,5-diphenyloxazol. The relative scintillation efficiency of polystyrene, poly-3-methyl styrene, poly-4-methyl styrene, poly-2,4-dimethyl styrene and poly-2,4,5-trimethyl styrene was found to be 100, 105, 120, 140 and 150, respectively. The relative scintillation efficiency was measured with the АИ-100 (AI-100) apparatus incorporating an ФЭУ-29 (FEU-29) photomultiplier. The scintillations were excited by Po^{210} α-particles.

Card 1/2

The efficiency of film S/120/63/000/001/045/072
E032/E314

All the films had an equal thickness (0.1 mm).

ASSOCIATION: VNII Monokristallov
(VNII Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1962

Card 2/2

DYKHANOVA, A.S.

(3)

S/075/63/018/003/004/006
E071/E436

AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V.D., Dmitriyeva, V.N., Mel'nik, L.A. Preobrazhenskaya, Ye.A., Shkodina, I.A., Mil'ner, R.S. Dovgosheya, M.I., Dykhanova, A.S.

TITLE: Polarographic control of the individual stages of the synthesis of some monomers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.18, no.3, 1963, 385-395

TEXT: A study was made of the polarographic behavior of 4-acetyldiphenyl and its chloro-, fluoro-, hydroxy- and methoxy-4' derivatives as well as β-acetyltetralin (which are intermediate products in the synthesis of 4-vinyldiphenyl), its derivatives and β-vinyltetralin. A method was also developed of the polarographic determination of these compounds in reaction mixtures after acetylation, after reduction of acetylderivatives into corresponding carbinols and in industrial products. The method was checked on synthetic mixtures containing various proportions of the substances under examination with satisfactory results. Similarly, polarographic behavior of 4-diphenylaldehyde and 4-phenylcinnamic acid (intermediates in the synthesis of 4-vinyldiphenyl) and 4-nitrodiphenyl (intermediate in the synthesis of

Card 1/2

halogen containing monomers of the vinyldiphenyl series) was studied. Methods of quantitative determination of these compounds in the reaction mixture were developed. All the methods were successfully used for the control of the synthesis of 4-vinyldiphenyl and β-vinyltetralin and their derivatives. There are 6 figures and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintilliyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh veshchestv, Khar'kov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Monocrystals, Scintillating Materials and Highly Pure Substances, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730004-1"

DYKHAROVA, A.S.; MIL'NER, R.S.

Syntheses in the tetralin series. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.5:592-593 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

L 25[illegible]-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-4/Pr-4/Peb EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5002149 S/0120/64/000/006/0061/0062 24 B

AUTHOR: Grachev, N. M.; Bezuglyy, V. D.; Dykhanova, A. S.

TITLE: Plastic scintillators with a maximum light flash at 500 millimicrons based on polyvinyl-tetrahydronaphthalene

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1964, 61-62

TOPIC TAGS: plastic scintillator

ABSTRACT: Plastic scintillators based on 6-vinyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene [illegible] highest light yield. The best results were obtained with long-wave [illegible] additions to this compound. The best addition was found to be PPO. [illegible] scintillator with long-wave photomultipliers is recommended. The [illegible] preparing 6-vinyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene are described in detail. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: 05Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 1/1

L 52124-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) Pc-4/Peb RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015280 UR/0286/65/000/009/0064/0064

AUTHORS: Grachev, N. M.; Dykhanova, A. S.; Gunder, O. A.; Bezuglyy, V. D.; Krasovitskiy, B. M.

TITLE: A method for obtaining film scintillators. Class 39, No. 170650

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 64

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, thermal stability, light emission, polymer, polymerization, tetramethylstyrene

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining film scintillators based on polystyrene. To increase the heat resistance and the light emission of a scintillator, a polymer obtained during the polymerization of 2,3,5,6-tetramethylstyrene is used as the styrene polymer.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: 22Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, OP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

DYKHANOVA, A.S.; MIL'NER, R.S.; KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.

Syntheses in the tetralin series. Zhur.VKHO 10 no.4:464-465 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov.

DYKHENKO, I.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHKLYAR, Ya.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

The SNT-2,1 self-propelled loader. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 13 no.8:7-8 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy svekly. (Agricultural machinery)

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Statistical physics. Thermodynamics D-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 832

Author : Dykhin, S.S.; Deryagin, B.V.; Mikhel'son, M.
Title : Supersaturation and Condensation in Turbulent Flow between Wet Surface of Unequal Temperature

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1955, 105, No 6, 1229-1232

Abstract : See Ref. Zhur. Khim. 1956, 38367

Card : 1/1

DYKHMAN, Ye. I.

math 2

3

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 8
Sept. 1953
Analysis

8-9-54 LL

Dyhman, E. I. On the reduction principle. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Kazah. SSR 1950, no. 97, Ser. Mat. Meh 4, 73–84 (1950). (Russian)

Let x be an n-vector, y an m-vector and suppose that in the region $\Omega: t>0$, $\|x\|<R$, $\|y\|<R$ they satisfy a system

$$\dot{y}=\Phi(t;y)+A(t;x;y) \qquad (1)$$
$$\dot{x}=Px+G(t;x;y).$$

Let $X=\|x_{ik}(t,t_0)\|$ satisfy $\dot{X}=PX$ and be such that $X(t_0,t_0)=I$. Suppose also that $|x_{ik}|<Be^{-\alpha(t-t_0)}$, where α, $B>0$ and do not depend on $t_0>0$. Suppose also that in Ω the components A_k of A satisfy: $|A_k|<A_1\eta^{N+1}$, where A is a constant and $\eta=\sup\{|y_k|\}$. Suppose that the solution $y=0$ of

$$\dot{y}=\Phi(t;y)+B(t;y) \qquad (2)$$

is stable for all B in Ω such that $|B_k| < A\eta^{N+1}$ where A is a positive constant. Suppose finally that in Ω

$$|G_s| < M\{\|x\| + \|y\|\}^{\beta}, \quad M > 0, \ \beta > 1,$$

where M and β are constants. Theorem. The solution $x = 0$, $y = 0$ of (1) is stable. It is asymptotically stable [it is unstable] if $y = 0$ is an asymptotically stable [an unstable] solution of (2).

The author points out that a stability criterion due to Malkin [Akad. Nauk SSSR. Prikl. Mat. Meh. 6, 411–448 (1942), pp. 424–427; these Rev. 4, 225] is erroneous. Two theorems correcting this criterion are given, but their statement is far too complicated to be reproduced here.

S. Lefschetz (Princeton, N. J.).

89-54 LL

DYKHMAN, Ye. I.

5

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 8
Sept. 1953
Analysis

8-10-54
LL

Dyhman, E. I. Some stability theorems. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Kazah. SSR 1950, no. 97, Ser. Mat. Meh. 4, 85–97 (1950). (Russian)

This paper contains further highly complicated stability theorems of which it will suffice to state the first. Given the system

(1) $\dot{y}=F(t;y)$,

(2) $\dot{x}=Px+Qy+\varphi(t;y)+\Phi(t;x;y)$,

suppose that the solution $y=0$ of (1) is unstable and that the matrix X behaves as in the preceding review. Let also in Ω: $\sum y_k^2<R^2$, $t>0$:

$$|F_k|, |\varphi_k|<L\sum|y_k|, \quad \Phi_k<D(\sum|x_k|)^\beta,$$

where L, D, β are constants and $\beta>1$. Then $x=0$, $y=0$ is a stable solution of (1). [References: Persidskiĭ, Izvestiya Fiz.-Mat. Obščestva Naučno-Issled. Inst. Mat. Meh. Kazan. Univ. (3) 11, 29–45 (1938); Četaev, Ustoĭčivost' dviženiya, Gostehizdat., Moscow Leningrad, 1946; Goršin, Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Kazah. SSR 1948, no. 56, Ser. Mat. Meh. 2, 46–73; these Rev. 14, 48]. *S. Lefschetz.*

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Determining the surface area of a convex body from its projections. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.8:3-12 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

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ABSTRACT: The first part of the present paper deals with the investigation of local reflection, and reference is made to a paper (Ref 1) dealing with the reflection and dispersion of waves on local defects in the shape of plane waveguides. The methods and results of the paper mentioned are assumed to be applicable to the subject of loudspeakers. In this manner, the coefficients of reflection and of dispersion in loudspeakers are determined, and for an example, a formula is given concerning the amplitude of reflection. The second part deals with the nonlocal reflection. Reference is again made to other papers (Refs 1 and 4); formula (1) is given for the amplitude of reflection, and formula (2) for the amplitude of dispersion. Next, consideration is devoted to the loudspeaker investigated by B. L. Rozhdestvenskiy in a paper (Ref 5); equations are specified regarding its special form. The reflection coefficient

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